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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

LISTS NEW MINISTERS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
GIVING BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON 7

GOTTWALD APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS -- Prague, Rude Pravo, 9 Sep 51

Acting upon the recommendations of Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky, President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia has appointed the following new members of the government.

Deputy Prime Minister	Rudolf Slansky
Minister of State Control	Karel Bacilek, former chairman of the Slovak Board of Commissioners
Minister of Fuel and Power	Vaclav Pokorny, former General Director of ore mines and petroleum installations
Minister of Metallurgical Industry and Ore Mines	Jan Bilek, former director of the V. M. Molotov Ironworks in Trinec
Minister of Chemical Industry	Engineer Jozef Pucik, former Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Office
Minister of Light Industry	Alois Malek, former general director of the Czechoslovak Textile Plants
Minister of Forests and Wood Industry	Marek Smida former General Director of the Czechoslovak State Forests
Ministry of Manpower	Dr Jaroslav Havelka, former Deputy Director of the Office of Church Affairs
Ministry of Heavy Machine Building	Gustav Kliment, former Minister of Heavy Industry
Minister of General Machine Building	Josef Jonas, former Minister of Light Industry

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Dr Jan Sevcik, Deputy Prime Minister, was appointed to head the State Office of Physical Culture and Sports.

General of the Army Deputy Prime Minister Ludvik Svoboda and Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Evzen Erban were relieved of their functions.

GIVE BACKGROUND OF NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTERS -- Prague, Prace, 9 Sep 51

Marek Smida

The Minister of Forests and Wood Industry was born on 29 April 1911 at Horna Lehota in Slovakia. His parents were workers and he himself worked as a laborer in the wood industry. He participated in strikes which he helped to organize. After entering the Communist youth movement, he joined the KSC (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) in 1929. During the occupation, he was imprisoned for his illegal activities for 2 years. Later he participated in the Slovak National Uprising and worked in partisan headquarters. For his fight within partisan units he received the Order of Lenin, second class, and the Soviet Red Star.

After the liberation, he became a deputy to the Temporary National Assembly.

Engineer Josef Pucik

The Minister of Chemical Industry is the son of a working class family. He was born at Hronec in Slovakia, on 9 March 1912. For a time, he cooperated with the Slovak Communist press. During his student years in Prague, he took part in the student Communist movement.

During the period of the Slovak State, Pucik actively participated in the preparation and later in the carrying out of the Slovak National uprising.

After the suppression of the uprising, he joined a partisan unit and following the liberation he worked in the industrial sector of the economy and assumed important economic responsibilities. Since the formation of the State Planning Office, he has been the deputy of Dr Jaromir Dolansky, Chairman of the State Planning Office.

Dr Jaroslav Havelka

The Minister of Manpower was born in Prague, on 19 February 1917. He became a leader of the Social Democratic student and youth movements. During the occupation, he cooperated with illegal Communist organizations. After the liberation, Dr Havelka became chairman of the central commission of Social Democratic youth. He belonged to the leftwing Social Democrats. In February 1948, he became Deputy General Secretary of the Social Democratic party until it merged with the KSC.

Dr Havelka was a deputy to the National Assembly and member of the Central Action Committee of the National Front. He was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party during the Ninth Party Congress.

Jan Bil

The Minister of Metallurgical Industry and Ore Mines was born on 8 March 1905 at Palkovice near Ostrava. From his youth, he worked in the metal rolling mills. As a member of the Communist Party, which he joined as soon as it was formed, he was one of the organizers of the 1931 strike at Karlova Hut.

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During the occupation, Bilek took part in illegal activities and in 1942 he escaped arrest and went to the Ostrava region, where he hid until the end of the occupation. After the liberation, he was elected to the Central Committee of the Party and he became the director of the V. M. Molotov Ironworks at Trinec.

Vaclav Pokorny

The Minister of Fuel and Power was born on 12 February 1906 at Hostomice, in Bilina Okres, where his father was a miner. Pokorny also worked as a miner in his youth and joined the KSC in his twenties.

During the occupation, Pokorny was one of the organizers of illegal party activities in Prague. After the liberation, he returned to the Usti nad Labem region and became a member of the Local National Committee. After becoming chairman of the kraj committee of the KSC, he was elected as a deputy to the National Assembly. Later, he became the general director of ore mines and petroleum installations.

Karel Bacilek

The Minister of State Control was born on 2 October 1896 at Chotanky, near Podebrady, the son of a bricklayer. He became a machinist. While a soldier during World War I, he was arrested for political activity and jailed for 2 years. He joined the Social Democratic Party in 1919. After 1930, he assumed the functions of Secretary of the Communist Party in Slovakia. He attended the Lenin school in Moscow. He has been arrested several times for his political activities. In 1939, the party sent him to the USSR and, after his return to Slovakia, he organized illegal activities. He again went to the USSR, but returned to Slovakia in 1943, by parachute.

After the liberation, Bacilek became a deputy, then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and subsequently of the KSC. He is now a member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the KSC.

Alois Malek

The Minister of Light Industry was born at Rozsochy in Moravia in 15 January 1893. A member of a worker's family, he worked in the clothing industry. He was one of the founding members of the KSC.

Malek went to the USSR in 1926 and became a member of the Communist Party of the USSR. In 1939, he became a plant director in the Soviet Union. During the war he was the director of an enterprise which worked for the Soviet Army. While in the USSR he graduated from an industrial academy and from the Political Academy, and was an official in the Kirgiz SSR. For his work he was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

After the liberation Malek returned to Czechoslovakia and was put in charge of the textile plant at Slavonice and subsequently became the general director of the Czechoslovak Textile Plants.

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